
HAWAII'S AGING POPULATION

Dramatic demographic shifts are occurring in the State of Hawaii. EOA and AAA conducted various needs assessment strategies and learned of the growing challenges faced by Hawaii's older adults and their caregivers. This part of the plan provides a review of population, social, health, and economic data and trends; estimated unmet service and program needs; concern for tomorrow with the aging baby boomers; and focus areas of concerns that will be addressed over the next four years.

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Population Profile

Continuous increase in numbers and proportion

Hawaii's older adult population (individuals 60 years of age and older) continues to grow in number and proportion. In 1970, there were 67,490 older adults, representing nine percent of the total population. By 2000, 207,001 individuals were older adults, representing 17 percent of the total population.

Between 1970 and 2000, the number of older adults increased by 207 percent while the total population increased by 57 percent. Hawaii's older adults represent a rapidly growing segment of the total population.

Age	1970	1980	1990	2000
<i>(population in 1000s)</i>				
60-64 years	23.4	37.8	48.7	46.4
65-74	29.5	49.4	78.7	85.3
75-84	11.6	21.2	36.0	57.8
85+	3.0	5.6	10.4	17.6
Total 60+	67.5	114.0	173.8	207
Total 75+	14.6	26.8	46.4	75.3
% of 60+ Population	22%	24%	27%	36%
Total 85+	3.0	5.6	10.4	17.6
% of 60+ Population	4%	5%	6%	8%
Total Population	769.9	964.7	1108.2	1211.5
60+ as % of Total Population	9%	12%	16%	17%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Epecially the “oldest”

Hawaii’s older adults are living longer. In 1970, the 75 years and older population represented 22 percent of older adults. By 2000, this cohort represented 36 percent of older adults. Over the three-decade period, the 75+ population increased by 415 percent.

The growth in numbers of persons 85 years and older is even more dramatic. In 1970, those 85 years and older represented only four percent of older adults. By 2000, this cohort had doubled their representation among older adults by increasing to eight percent of older adults. The 85+ population increased by 482 percent over three decades.

Expect more dramatic increases with the aging “boomers”

The number and proportion of older adults will continue to increase well into the millennium. In the year 2011, the first of the baby boomers (those born between 1946-1964) will reach 65 years of age. With the aging of the baby boomer population, projections indicate that by the year 2020, one in four individuals will be age 60 and over. Of these older adults, 32 percent will be age 75 and older and 11 percent will be age 85 and older.

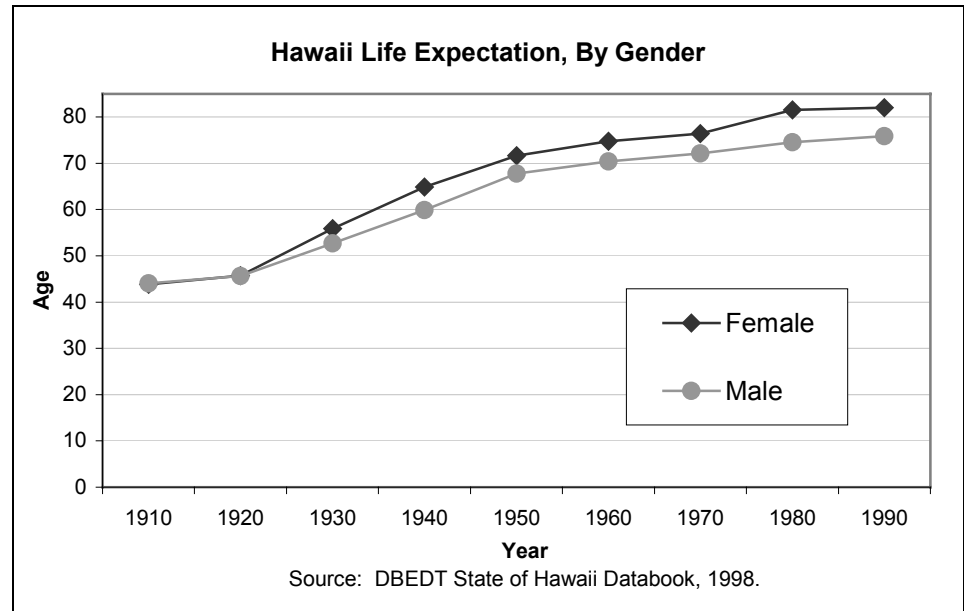
Between 2000 and 2020, the older adult population increase is projected to be over four times that of the total population increase. It is expected that the population 60 and over will increase by 73 percent, while the total population will increase by 17 percent. The population 85 and over is expected to increase by 116 percent.

Age	2000	2010	2020
60-64 years	45,936	76,404	91,453
65-69	44,167	57,718	85,175
70-74	43,119	40,925	69,036
75-79	35,445	35,906	47,797
80-84	22,236	30,238	29,221
85+	17,983	31,187	38,867
Total 60+	208,886	272,378	361,549
Total Population	1,197,309	1,291,058	1,406,248
% of Total Population	17%	21%	26%
Total 75+	75,664	97,331	115,885
% of Total 60+ Population	36%	36%	32%
Total 85+	17,983	31,187	38,867
% of Total 60+ Population	9%	11%	11%

Source: DBEDT, Pop. and Econ. Projections for the State of HI to 2025, February 2000.

Increase in life expectancy

Life expectancy has increased over time. The life expectancy for Hawaii residents is higher than the rest of the nation. In 1990, life expectancy for Hawaii was 79 years compared to the U.S. as a whole at 75 years.



Women tend to outlive men. In 1990, life expectancy in Hawaii women was 82 years and for men 75 years. In addition, life expectancy varies among ethnic groups. Using Hawaii 1990 life expectancies, Chinese and Japanese live the longest (83 and 82 years respectively). Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians have the lowest life expectancy at 74 years.

Hawaii Expectation of Life at Birth

Year	All Races	Caucasian	Chinese	Filipino	HI & Pt HI	Japanese	Other
1910	44	55	54	(NA)	33	49	16
1920	46	56	54	28	34	51	28
1930	54	62	60	46	42	60	33
1940	62	64	65	57	52	66	59
1950	70	69	70	69	62	73	68
1960	72	73	74	72	65	76	62
1970	74	73	76	73	68	77	77
1980	78	76	82	79	72	81	79
1990	79	76	83	79	74	82	80

Source: Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. State of Hawaii Databook, 1998.

Women outnumber men

In 1980, there were more men than women age 60 and over. Over the subsequent years, the numbers shifted and now women outnumber men. The differences become pronounced with advancing age.

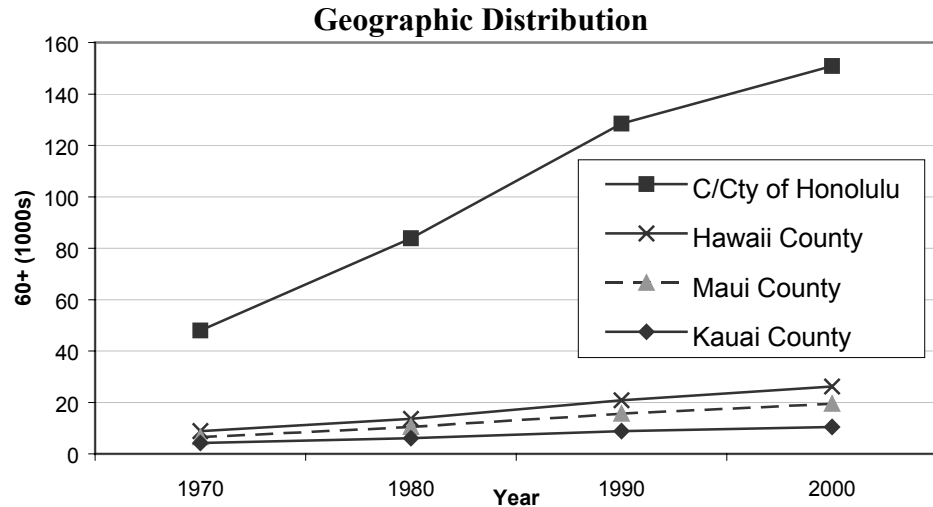
Older Adults by Gender

Age	1980		1990		2000	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
60-64 years	18,871	18,923	22,651	26,077	22,293	24,107
65-69	15,384	13,769	21,848	23,736	19,503	23,344
70-74	10,991	9,231	15,696	17,373	18,919	23,496
75-79	6,796	6,877	11,255	11,439	16,020	19,366
80-84	3,177	4,364	6,599	6,662	9,626	12,763
85+	2,011	3,550	3,977	6,420	7,270	10,294
60+	57,230	56,714	82,026	91,707	93,631	113,370
%	50.2%	49.8%	47.2%	52.8%	45.2%	54.8%
65+	38,359	37,791	59,375	65,630	71,338	89,263
%	50.4%	49.6%	47.5%	52.5%	44.4%	55.6%
85+	2,011	3,550	3,977	6,420	7,270	10,294
%	36.2%	63.8%	38.3%	61.8%	41.4%	58.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Geographic differences

Mirroring the total population, the majority (73%) of older adults reside in the City and County of Honolulu. In 2000, five percent resided in Kauai County, nine percent in Maui County, and 13 percent in Hawaii County.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Between 1990 and 2000, the older adult population in the City and County of Honolulu increased by 17 percent while the total population increased by five percent. In Kauai County, the older adult population increased by 18 percent while the total population increased by 14 percent. Hawaii County saw a 26 percent increase in older adults, while the total population increased by 24 percent. Maui County saw a 25 percent increase in older adults and a 28 percent increase in total population.

Geographic Area

<i>(population in 1000s)</i>	1970	1980	1990	2000
Kauai County 60+	4.2	6.1	8.9	10.5
Total Population	29.8	39.1	51.2	58.5
% of Total Population	14%	16%	17%	18%
Honolulu County 60+	48.0	83.8	128.5	150.9
Total Population	630.5	762.6	836.2	876.2
% of Total Population	8%	11%	15%	17%
Maui County 60+	6.4	10.4	15.6	19.5
Total Population	46.2	71.0	100.5	128.2
% of Total Population	14%	15%	15.5%	15%
Hawaii County 60+	8.9	13.6	20.8	26.1
Total Population	63.5	92.1	120.3	148.7
% of Total Population	14%	15%	17%	18%
State of Hawaii 60+	67.5	113.9	173.5	207.0
Total Population	769.9	964.7	1108.2	1211.5
% of Total Population	9%	12%	16%	17%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Rural

In 1997, the U.S. Administration on Aging introduced a standard definition of rural for purposes of state program reporting. A rural area was defined as any area that is not defined as urban. Urban areas comprise (1) urbanized areas (a central place and its adjacent densely settled territories with a combined minimum population of 50,000) and (2) an incorporated place or a census designated place (CDP) with 20,000 or more inhabitants.

Individuals Residing in Rural Areas

PSA	60+	Urbanized Areas	CDPs w/ 20,000+ population	Urban Total	Rural
Kauai	10,468				10,468
Honolulu	150,910	145,288		145,288	5,622
Maui	19,501		4,228	4,228	15,273
Hawaii	26,122		8,524	8,524	17,598
State	207,001	145,288	12,752	158,040	48,961

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Population Density

County and island	Land area		Resident population density	
	Square km.	Square miles	Per square km.	Per square mile
Counties:				
Hawaii	10,432.52	4,028.02	14.3	36.9
Maui 1/	3,036.51	1,172.41	42.2	109.4
Honolulu	1,553.39	599.77	564.0	1,460.8
Kauai	1,612.11	622.44	36.3	93.9
Islands:				
Hawaii	10,432.52	4,028.02	14.3	36.9
Maui	1,883.50	727.22	62.5	161.8
Lanai	363.97	140.53	8.8	22.7
Molokai	673.44	260.02	11.0	28.5
Oahu	1,545.34	596.66	567.0	1,468.4
Kauai	1,430.43	552.29	40.8	105.6

Source: Hawaii Department of Business and Economic Development and Tourism.

The County of Hawaii has the largest land area among all islands with a population density of 37 persons per square mile; Kauai County with 94; Maui County including Kalawao at 109 (by island, Maui at 162; Lanai at 23; and Molokai at 29); and City and County of Honolulu at 1461. This geographical factor may have an impact on service access and delivery.

Are racially diverse

According to Census 2000 data, ethnic minority groups (those who are not White/non-Hispanic) comprise 77 percent of Hawaii's older adults. The older adult Asian population represents the largest minority group (61 percent). Of the Asian population, 34 percent are Japanese, 15 percent Filipino, and eight percent Chinese. Whites were 24 percent of all older adults. Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 6 percent, American Indian/Alaska Natives were 0.1 percent, and Black/African Americans were 0.4 percent. Nine percent were persons who were two or more races.

60+		PSA				
		State	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kauai	Maui
One race	White (non-Hispanic)	0.9%	1.4%	18.8%	28.5%	33.3%
	White (Hispanic)	22.7%	35.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%
	NHPI*	5.6%	6.5%	5.2%	5.5%	7.2%
	Chinese	7.7%	1.6%	10.1%	1.3%	1.5%
	Filipino	14.8%	10.7%	14.4%	23.1%	19.1%
	Japanese	34.4%	31.0%	36.4%	30.1%	26.0%
	Other	5.3%	2.8%	6.2%	2.6%	2.6%
Two or more races		8.6%	10.8%	8.2%	7.5%	9.2%
* NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.						

Vary in health status

Leading Causes of Death: The leading causes of death among older adults in Hawaii are heart disease, malignant neoplasms (cancers), cerebrovascular disease, and chronic lower respiratory disease.

Cause of Death, Older Adults 60+

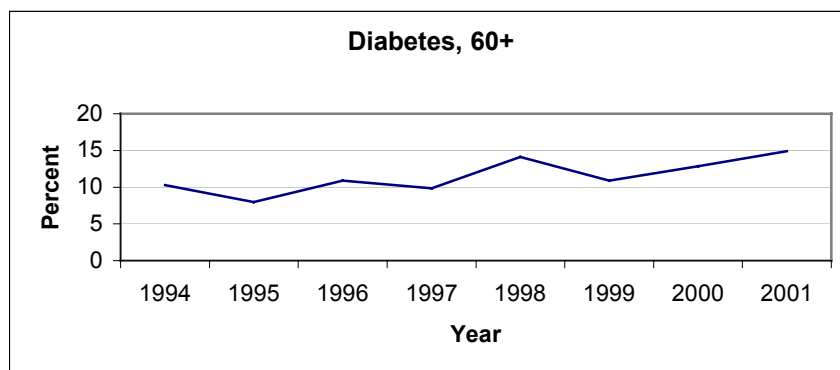
	1999			2000			2001		
	Rank	Count	Rate per 100,000*	Rank	Count	Rate per 100,000*	Rank	Count	Rate per 100,000*
Heart Disease	1	2032	974	1	2256	1085	1	1934	916
Malignant Neoplasms	2	1494	716	2	1484	714	2	1550	734
Cerebrovascular Disease	3	669	321	3	623	300	3	688	326
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4	266	127	4	235	113	4	245	116
Diabetes Mellitus	6	175	84	5	168	81	6	138	65
Influenza/Pneumonia	5	211	101	8	94	45	5	185	88
Nephritis, Nephrotic & Nephrosis	8	115	55	7	121	58	9	104	49
Alzheimer's Disease	9	107	51	6	122	59	8	122	58
Other Accidents & Adverse Effects	10	102	49	9	90	43	7	125	59
Other Circulatory Diseases, Inc. Atherosclerosis	7	124	59	10	89	43	10	101	48
All other diseases		1224			1225			1319	
Total		6519			6507			6511	

Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring.

* Executive Office on Aging tabulations using 60+ population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

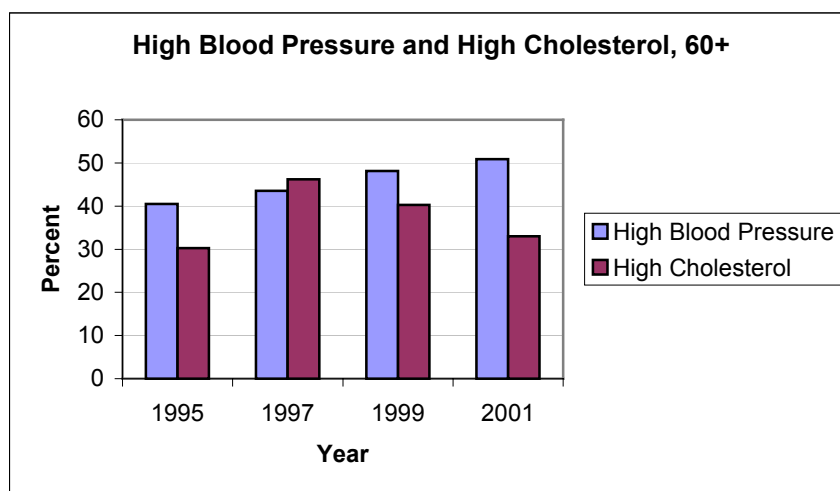
Chronic Conditions: According to the Healthy People 2010 report, chronic diseases account for two-thirds of all deaths in Hawaii. Chronic diseases have been linked to life style choices.

Risk factors for cardiovascular diseases include diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, physical inactivity, obesity, and tobacco usage. Reports from the Hawaii Department of Health's (DOH) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), show that diabetes is on the rise among persons 60 years and older. Diabetes raises an individual's risk for stroke or heart attack.

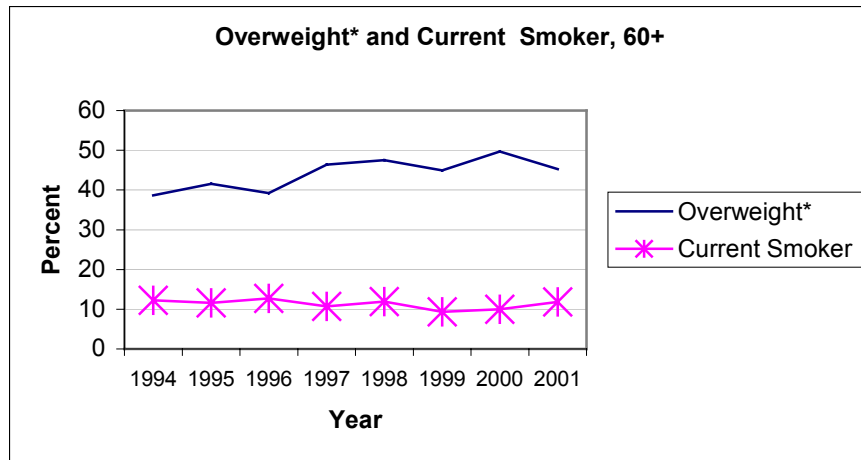


Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Community Health Division, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

The BRFSS data also indicate that a growing percentage of older adults face high blood pressure. Over 30 percent have high cholesterol. Seventy percent are sedentary or engage in no leisure time physical activity. More than 10 percent smoke. Over 40 percent are overweight (overweight or obese).



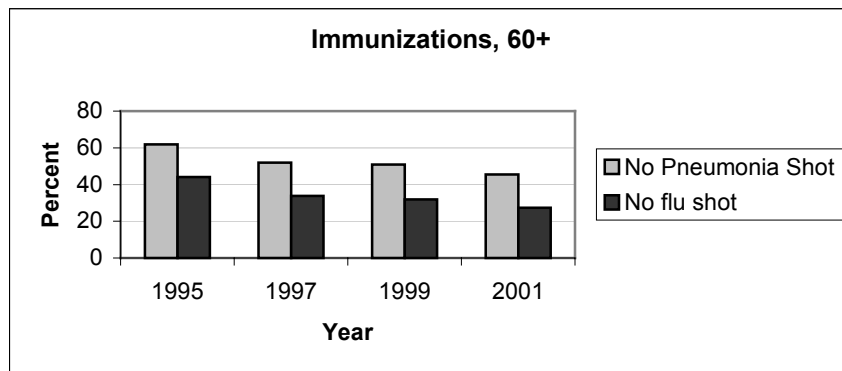
Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Community Health Division, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.



* includes those that are overweight or obese

Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Community Health Division, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Deaths related to influenza and pneumonia can be prevented through vaccination. In Hawaii, the percent of older adults who have not had a flu shot within the last 12 months continues to decline. The percent of 60+ adults who report they never had a pneumonia shot continues to decline. Although the immunization rates (for flu and pneumonia) continue to rise, Hawaii has not reached the Healthy People 2010 goal of immunizing 90 percent of individuals 65 years and older.



Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Community Health Division, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Mental Health: According to *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General (1999)*, approximately 20% of Americans age 55 and older experience mental disorders that are not part of “normal aging”. Common disorders include anxiety, severe cognitive impairment and mood disorders. At the same time, it is believed that there is an underreporting of this condition. Applying this rate

in Hawaii, there are 41,400 older adults who experience mental disorders in any given year.

Disability: According to the 2000 Census, 38 percent of the population 60 years and older had one or more disability (having one or more of the following: sensory, physical, mental, self-care, go-outside-the-home alone, or employment). There were 79,668 older adults who were disabled.

Frail: Utilizing Katz index 2+ ADL disabilities, there are estimated to be 9,555 older individuals 60 years and older who are frail.

Severely Disabled: Applying the Katz Index 3+ ADL: There are estimated to be 6,841 individuals who are severely disabled (severe, chronic disability attributable to mental or physical impairment, or a combination of mental and physical impairments that is likely to continue indefinitely, and results in substantial functional limitation in three or more of the life activities specified in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of the definitions for disabled (sec. 102(9), OAA).

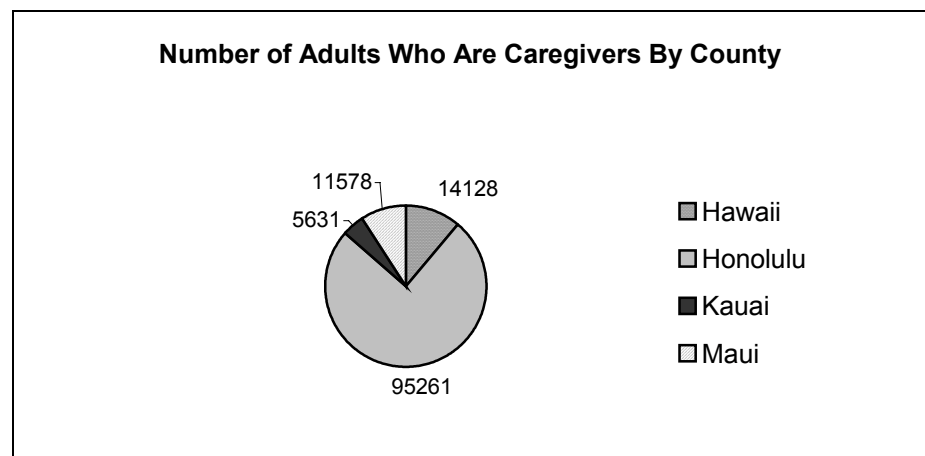
Living Alone: Over 70 percent of older adults live in family households. Sixteen percent of older adults in Hawaii live alone.

Are being cared for by loved ones - Our caregivers

In recent years, significant attention has been given to the issue of the informal caregivers, yet, its true nature and extent is unknown. Preliminary studies have been conducted. According to the Alzheimer's Association's *Study on Estimated Value of Informal Caregiving, Number of Informal Caregivers and Caregiving Hours by State*, there were 114,872 informal caregivers in Hawaii in 1997. This translated to 106.9 million caregiving hours and was estimated to be equivalent to \$874.6 million (value of caregiving).

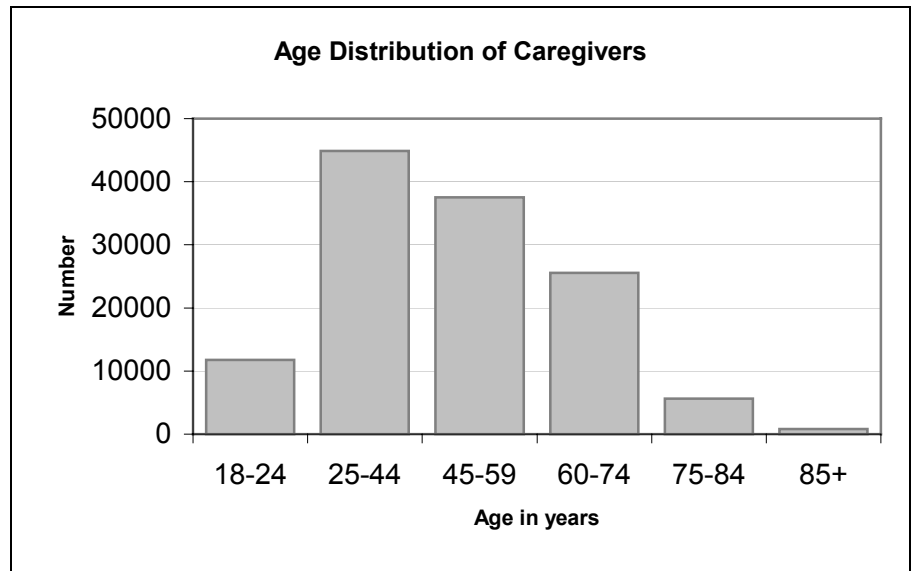
The *National Family Caregivers Association's Random Sample Survey* of 1,000 adults found that 27 percent of all adults have provided care to a chronically ill, disabled or aged family member or friend during the past year.

The Hawaii Department of Health found through its *Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2000* annual survey that an estimated 126,598 adults are caregivers (people providing regular care or assistance to a family member or friend who is an older adult or has a long term illness or disability). Nearly 14 percent of all adults are caregivers. This figure was consistent across counties.



Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Community Health Division, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2000.

Over 25 percent of the caregivers are 60 years of age or older themselves, and five percent are 75 years or older. Nearly 60 percent of caregivers are female.



Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Community Health Division, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2000.

Are grandparents and caregivers

According to Census 2000, there were over 14,000 grandparents in Hawaii (people 30 years of age and over) responsible for grandchildren. There were also 49,237 grandparents living in households with one or more of their own grandchildren that were under the age of 18 years.

Have language barriers

An estimated 11% of older adults have language barriers with 20,604 older adults being non-English speaking (who speak English “not well” or “not at all”).

Non-English (NE) Speaking*

	65+ NE speaking	% 65+ NE speaking	% 18-64 NE speaking	60-64 Population	Est 60-64 NE speaking	Est 60+ NE speaking
Kauai County	648	8.0%	2.6%	2,399	61	709
C/Cty of Honolulu	14,700	12.4%	5.1%	33,173	1,688	16,388
Maui County	1,781	12.1%	4.0%	4,825	194	1,975
Hawaii County	1,399	7.0%	2.2%	6,003	133	1,532
State Total	18,528	11.5%	4.5%	46,400	2,076	20,604

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 60-64 Non-English Speaking estimated from those 18-64 Non-English Speaking.

* Non-English Speaking = speaks English "not well" or "not at all".

Elder abuse is underreported

While elder abuse and neglect occur in Hawaii, the etiologies are unknown. The rates of abuse and neglect continue to remain the same. The perpetrators are often relatives of the victim.

Professionals believe that elder abuse and neglect are grossly underreported. According to the *National Elder Abuse Incidence Study*, approximately 450,000 persons were being abused in 1996, and 557,011 persons 60+ experienced abuse neglect, and/or self neglect in a one year period. Most professionals consider the reported cases as being the *tip of the iceberg*.

Unduplicated Confirmed Reports of Abuse and Neglect

Rate per 1000 older adults (age 60+)

Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
State	1.5	1.1	0.9	1	1	0.7	0.7	0.8	N/A	1.4	0.8
Kauai	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	N/A	0.7	N/A
C&C Hnl	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	DF	1	N/A
Maui	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	N/A	2	N/A
Hawaii	4	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	N/A	3.2	N/A

Presented by: Center on the Family, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Human Services.

Improvements in end-of-life care are needed

Across almost all cultures, it is taboo to talk about death and dying. This taboo creates a public culture in which many people die alone, in unfamiliar institutional settings, in pain, and leave their families

impoverished. This is according to the SUPPORT Study, a landmark national investigation. In Hawaii, the 2002 *Report Card on Dying in America Today* showed that 33 percent of people in nursing homes are in persistent pain, 64 percent of people died in a hospital; and although only 22 percent of older adults die at home, 80 percent of them indicated they would prefer to die in their homes.

Approximately 80 percent of the 8,000 people who die each year are over 60 years of age. Most die from chronic illness and endure long period of declining health. Medical costs at the end of life, especially the last two weeks of life, range from \$2,000 to \$25,000 per patient cost. It is estimated that 4,000 people each year are eligible for hospice care, yet, they do not take advantage of its services. Hospice utilization could represent a savings of \$8 million to \$100 million or more per year.

Differ economically

Greatest economic need: In 1999, 15,063 persons 60 years of age and older were in poverty (seven percent of the elderly population). There were 11,683 individuals 65+ who were in poverty and an estimated 3,380 persons between the ages of 60-64 years in poverty. Census 2000 poverty thresholds are based on U.S. poverty thresholds. Hawaii's thresholds are 15 percent higher, thus, these statistics understate poverty. There were estimated to be 11,862 individuals 60 years of age and over who were low income minorities (six percent of the elderly population).

PSA	65+	65+	55-64	Est 60-64	Est 60+
..... in poverty	poverty %	poverty %	poverty %	in poverty	in poverty
Kauai	546	6.8%	7.2%	172	718
Honolulu	8,614	7.4%	6.7%	2,209	10,823
Maui	1,132	7.7%	7.6%	368	1,500
Hawaii	1,391	7.2%	10.5%	631	2,022
State Total	11,683	7.4%	7.3%	3,380	15,063

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 100% poverty line or below, 60-64 in poverty estimated from those 55-64 in poverty.

Increase in dependency ratio (measuring the 65+ population to working age population)

The Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) projections indicate that the ratio of retirees (65

years and over) and working age adults (age 20 to 64) will increase from 22 to 33 percent between 1995 and 2020. DBEDT suggests this dramatic shift has consequences for the financing and delivery of medical and long term care and pension systems.

DBEDT also expects the parent support ratio (people 85+ to population 50-64 years) to increase over the years. DBEDT's literature shows that in 1995, the parent support ratio was nine percent. It is projected to be 16 percent in 2020. This has implications for the informal family support system.

HAWAII'S AGING POPULATION

Unmet Needs

The Older Americans Act, as amended, requires the State to evaluate the need for supportive services (including legal assistance, information and assistance and transportation services), nutrition services, and multipurpose senior centers within the State and to determine the extent to which existing public or private programs meet such need. EOA conducted literature reviews, analyzed methodologies, and proposed to the AAA that they apply formulas which were based upon the results of the National Health Interview Survey – Supplement on Aging and the Census data. These formulas were developed for Area Plan preparation purposes only. The formulas were not intended to represent official State standards. They served as rough gauges for determining the extent of community service needs. The following provides a review of the unmet needs by geographic region.

Kauai County

Programs and Services	Extent of Need	Existing Capacity	Unmet Needs
Information and Referral	10,468	1,238	9,230
Information and Assistance	7,851	2,258	5,593
Outreach	3,224	1,450	1,794
Transportation	1,504	680	824
Escort	2,244	163	2,081
Assisted Transportation	2,244	150	2,094
Case Management	596	457	139
Assessment (Screening)	596	531	65
Assessment	558	125	433
Counseling	558	420	138
Placement	558	188	370
Follow Up/Reassessment	596	125	471
Non-Case Management	553	0	553
Screening	553	0	553
Counseling	553	0	553
Placement	553	0	553
Chore Service	357	121	236
Homemaker (Housekeeping)	345	56	289
Personal Care	275	124	151
Repairs/Maintenance	476	1	475
Shopping	223	7	216
Supervision	81	62	19
ADC/ADH	101	45	56
Respite	447	18	429
Alzheimer's Support	197	31	166
Interpret/Translation	1,534	2	1,532

Letter Write/Reading	1,534	137	1,397
Telephoning	247	25	222
Visiting	247	58	189
Discount	8,069	1,938	6,131
Education/Training	10,468	1,521	8,947
Recreation	1,630	1,150	480
Employment	1,675	21	1,654
Money Management	1,311	10	1,301
Retirement Planning	3,809	100	3,709
Health Maint/Promotion	4,606	463	4,143
Hospice	157	80	77
Housing Assistance	534	432	102
Senior Centers	1,581	1,040	541
Volunteer Services	1,863	550	1,313
Meals-Congregate	943	272	671
Meals-Home Delivered	402	377	25
Nutrition Education	1,345	348	997
Nutrition Counseling	1,041	19	1,022
Advocacy/Representation	1,041	120	921
Legal Assistance	1,041	484	557
Legal Education	1,041	484	557
Guardianship	234	0	234

City and County of Honolulu

Programs and Services	Extent of Need	Existing Capacity (Formal)*	Existing Capacity (Informal)*	Unmet Needs (High)**	Unmet Needs (Low)**
I & A	181,195	39,769		141,426	141,426
I & R	241,593			241,593	241,593
Outreach (Targeted)	91,453	59,167		32,386	32,286
Transportation	146,332	125,999		20,333	20,333
Escort	25,414	8,020	19,315	17,394	(1,921)
Assisted Transportation	9,569	8,432	7,273	1,137	(6,135)
Case Management	25,742	7,898	19,564	17,844	(1,720)
Assessment	25,742	17,705	19,564	8,037	(11,,527)
Placement	25,742	1,913	19,564	23,829	4,265
Counseling	116,918	8,505	88,858	108,413	19,555
Chore	20,920	259		20,661	20,661
Housekeeping	20,311	681	15,899	19,630	3,731
Personal Care	25,742	5,032	15,437	20,710	5,273
Repairs/ Maintenance	25,742	846	19,564	24,898	5,332
Supervision	1,159	3,483	19,564	(2,324)	(21,887)
ADC/ADH	25,742	1,430		24,312	24,312
Respite	25,742	2,977	19,564	22,765	3,201
Interpretation/ Translation	27,803	1,471	19,564	26,332	6,769
Letter Writing/Reading	27,803	11,514	21,130	16,289	(4,841)
Telephoning	23,100	2,614	21,130	20,486	(645)
Visiting	23,100	2,456	17,556	20,644	3,088
Education/ Training	146,332	14,960		131,372	131,372
Recreation	22,817	16,581		6,236	6,236
Employment	23,413	1,013		22,400	22,400
Money Management	22,817	433		22,384	22,384
Health Maintenance/ Promotion	64,386	39,079		25,307	25,307
Hospice	4,200	1,644		2,556	2,556

Housing Assistance	11,536	10,503		1,033	1,033
Volunteer Services	25,915	5,398		20,517	20,517
Meals-Congregate	13,170	5,371		7,799	7,799
Meals-Home Delivered	25,742	2,387	10,009	23,355	13,345
Nutrition Education	18,789	4,698		14,091	14,091
Nutrition Counseling	37,578	4,618		32,960	32,960
Advocacy/Representation	16,383	27,046		(10,663)	(10,663)
Legal Service	11,536	9,294		2,242	2,242
Guardianship	9,969	1,499	8,768	8,470	(297)
Caregiver Support		3,767			Unknown
Support Groups		1,666			Unknown
Material Aid		55,634			Unknown

**Elderly Affairs Division estimated existing capacity by determining the extent of formal support (provided by service providers) and informal support (services provided without a formal agreement, such as family or friend).*

***Elderly Affairs Division determined unmet needs by subtracting the extent of supports (existing capacity) from extent of need. The high end of the range results from subtracting formal services from extent of need. The low end of the range results from subtracting the formal and informal supports from the extent of need.*

County of Maui

Programs and Services	Extent of Need	Existing Capacity	Unmet Needs
I & R	19,501	2,552	16,949
Transportation	2,641		
Assisted Transportation/Escort	4,924	N/A	4,924
Case Management	264	50	214
Chore Service	660	174	486
Housekeeping	627	174	453
Personal Care	264	254	12
Repairs/Maintenance	230	N/A	230
Shopping	415	N/A	415
Education/Training	19,501	N/A	19,501
Recreation	3,033	1,759	1,274
Employment	3,120	807	2,313
Money Management	2,535	N/A	2,535
Retirement Planning	8,010	N/A	8,010
Health Maintenance/Promotion	9,245	986	8,259
Hospice	17	91	0
Housing Assistance	2,945	691	2,254
Senior Centers	2,925	1,256	1,669
Volunteer Services	2,090	905	1,185
Meals-Congregate	1,755	1,358	397
Meals-Home Delivered	749	1,511	0
Nutrition Education	2,504	26,643	
Nutrition Counseling	280	N/A	280
Elder Abuse & Neglect	312	63	249
Supervision	118	N/A	118
ADC/ADH	189	121	68
Respite	880	81	799
Alzheimer's Support	446	617	Exceed

Interpret/Translation	235	N/A	235
Letter Write/Reading	235	N/A	235
Telephoning	437	134	303
Visiting	437	137	303
Advocacy/Representation	1,507	N/A	1,507
Legal Services	5,460	265	5,195
Legal Education	5,460	N/A	5,460
Guardianship	309	N/A	309
Discount Card	19,501	230	19,270

N/A: Data not available.

Hawaii County

Programs and Services	Extent of Need	Existing Capacity	Unmet Needs
Information & Assistance	10,449	5,040	5,409
Outreach	11,360	1,505	9,855
Transportation	3,550	2,667	883
Escort	5,402	(no data)	5,402
Assisted Transportation	5,402	311	5,091
Case Management	1,576	1,350	226
Assessment (screening)	3,630	732	2,898
Assessment	3,630	2,457	1,173
Counseling	3,630	659	2,971
Placement	3,630	32	3,598
Follow-up Reassessment	3,630	2,610	1,020
Non-Case Management			
Screening	3,774	(no data)	3,774
Counseling	3,774	(no data)	3,774
Placement	3,774	(no data)	3,774
Chore Service	3,707	67	3,640
Housekeeping	3,580	672	2,908
Personal Care	2,924	317	2,607
Repairs Maintenance	1,363	70	1,293
Shopping	1,686	874	812
Supervision	201	(no data)	201
ADC/ADH	335	276	59
Respite	1,453	34	1,419
Alzheimer's Support	612	57	555
Interpretation/Translation	3,811	54	3,757
Letter Writing Reading	3,811	(no data)	3,811
Telephoning	624	169	455
Visiting	624	168	456
Discount	2,537	630	1,907

Education & Training	26,122	5,360	20,762
Recreation	4,066	3,144	922
Employment	4,179	49	4,130
Money Management	3,554	31	3,523
Retirement Planning	19,404	456	18,948
Health Maint. Promotion	11,494	5,076	6,418
Hospice	237	37	200
Housing Assistance	187	149	38
Senior Centers	3,994	2,469	1,525
Volunteer Services	4,649	1,579	3,070
Meals-Congregate	2,351	1,540	811
Meals-Home Delivered	1,003	718	285
Nutrition Education	2,258	1,473	785
Nutrition Counseling	45	7	38
Advocacy Representation	2,349	190	2,159
Legal Service	658	333	325
Legal Education	658	400	258
Guardianship	172	2	170

HAWAII'S AGING POPULATION

Concern for Tomorrow

EOA in the late 1990's initiated a strategic planning process to prepare for Hawaii's aging baby boomer revolution. The planning process was called the *Hawaii Summit: 2011 Project*. Hundreds of people participated in this 18-month statewide process, including older adults, baby boomers, the youth, government agencies, private sector organizations, non-profit providers and the community to prepare for Hawaii's aging boomer population.

The 2011 Project had three objectives: 1) develop a Hawaii perspective on aging by expanding participation from the community; 2) identify key issues and concerns related to aging in Hawaii, and 3) develop and implement strategic actions for addressing the needs of an aging society.

Participants proposed a diverse range of recommendations and focused on five areas: 1) workforce and economic development, 2) housing, 3) supportive services, 4) health and long term care, and 5) community development. The following summarizes the participants' recommendations:

Workforce and Economic Development

Older adults are concerned about the high costs of living and making ends meet: 1) eliminate employment barriers for seniors, 2) promote retirement education, financial planning and vocational training, and 3) create senior-related industries catering to seniors.

Housing

To improve housing conditions: 1) support aging in place programs, 2) support families who provide elder care, and 3) increase the supply of congregate housing (the continuum of care, ranging from independent living to skilled nursing facilities and hospice).

Supportive Services

Older adults are a heterogeneous group, they have diverse socio-economic, ethnic, physical and cultural characteristics. To meet the diversity of the populations needs: 1) provide a broad range of

services (provide a continuum of care) to increase elders' independence, 2) support independent living, 3) maintain the "safety net" for older adults who live in or are near poverty, and 4) encourage the expansion of recreational, educational and social services to address social isolation.

Health Care and Long Term Care

To ensure health and well being: 1) expand wellness programs to insure that citizens maintain healthy and independent lifestyles, 2) support prevention-oriented health programs to ensure high quality of life and minimize the costs associated with medical care, 3) support gerontology research and geriatric medicine, and 4) develop a comprehensive long term care financing system.

Community Development

Older adults want to maintain healthy and active lifestyles beyond retirement. This can be achieved by participating in the civic life of communities. Participants recommended transforming communities into safe, clean, and comfortable environments: 1) plan livable communities, 2) create transportation systems for seniors, and 3) encourage advocates for seniors.

HAWAII'S AGING POPULATION

Issues and Areas of Concern

EOA and AAA conducted over a period of time a variety of data collection activities to understand the nature and extent of older adult and family caregiver needs and areas of concern. As shown previously, activities included secondary data analysis, literature reviews, service utilization analysis, community surveys, and community planning processes and dialogs.

EOA and AAA identified and agreed to pursue five major issues over the next four years. The issue areas are:

Information To Make Informed Decisions: Older adults express a need for easy access to information regarding aging programs and services. They do not have sufficient information or knowledge about aging issues, resources, programs and services. The lack of or limited information hinders their abilities to make informed decisions. EOA and AAA recognize the importance of consumer awareness and education and believe that, with accurate information, older adults and their caregivers will be empowered to make informed decisions.

Programs and Services to Live At Home: With increasing age and frailty, older adults with varying health and social conditions need supportive programs and services to live at home for as long as possible. These individuals may need assistance in eating, bathing, dressing, transferring from bed to chair, toileting, taking medications, managing money, doing housework, or transportation. Older adults need supportive services to enable them to remain in their homes and communities for as long as possible and avoid institutionalization.

Services for Caregivers to Continue Providing Care: In Hawaii, there is a strong sense of ohana (family) and to care for older family members in their own homes. The DOH's *Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000* found that over 126,000 individuals (14 percent of the adult population) provide regular care or assistance to a family member or friend who is an older adult or has a long term illness or disability. These family caregivers play a pivotal role in the provision of long term care services and in enabling elders to remain at home for as long as

possible. Family caregivers are recognized as vital partners in the home and community based system. Yet, Hawaii does not have an adequate supply of family caregiver support services in place to sustain these caregivers.

Caregivers need supportive services and programs to help them meet the daily demands of caregiving, to prevent burnout, and to continue caring for their loved ones. They need: information, education and training about caregiving; access to services; advice, counseling, mediation and support groups; respite care as temporary relief from caregiving responsibilities; and other supplemental services.

Information on Elder Rights and Benefits: There are many older adults who are denied their basic rights and benefits and are victims of fraud, abuse, neglect or exploitation. Many of these individuals are frail and vulnerable and often depend on others to assist them in meeting their daily needs. They need a voice to ensure them of their basic rights and benefits, including end of life wishes; address their complaints regarding care received in nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and adult residential care homes; and obtain legal assistance in addressing consumer protection, protective services, guardianship, and other disputes. There is a need to protect and enhance the basic rights and benefits of vulnerable older adults. Older adults require information and assistance and education regarding their options, rights and benefits.

Partnerships to Address Existing and Emerging Issues: Hawaii's aging society poses many challenges and opportunities. The Aging Network acknowledges it cannot address all of these issues alone. EOA and AAA believe that through partnerships and collaboration with the public and private sector and community these issues will be addressed. EOA and AAA recognize the power of these partnerships and its impact on individual and community life. EOA and AAA see opportunities to work hand-in-hand with its partners to systematically address the many complex issues of our aging society.

Some of the growing challenges result from population, health, social and economic trends, including the need to:

- Expand home and community based services to meet the sheer numbers of requests for services

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- Offer innovative and affordable options to elders and their caregivers that are consumer-directed
 - Have a program in place to help older adults and their caregivers prepare for the end of life. Components to ensure a good quality of life include: public awareness and education on end-of-life issues, documentation of wishes to honor decisions, and provision of good pain management
 - Provide training, resources, and information to professionals to integrate end-of-life issues into aging programs and services
 - Address workforce development issues (shortage of supply of qualified work force)
 - Offer options for supportive services to seniors who are *aging in place* in housing projects
 - Keep people healthy for as long as possible
 - Integrate the National Family Caregiver Support Program into existing OAA systems of services for older individuals
 - Have companies/employers be responsive to their workforce, many of whom are family caregivers
 - Have protective mechanisms in place to ensure quality of care in facility and home and community based settings
 - Have protective mechanisms in place to prevent elder abuse and neglect
 - Increase the number of long term care beds (facilities and adult residential care homes)
 - Develop a viable service delivery infrastructure for the aging baby boomers
 - Improve access to services to those individuals who face language and cultural barriers
 - Safeguard elder's rights and benefits
 - Address the issues of mental health among older adults
 - Foster multidisciplinary (holistic) approaches to planning, developing, and implementing programming for older adults
 - Create opportunities for civic engagement in addressing aging, health, and long term care issues.